# NOTE II.

## A NEW SPECIES OF THE LONGICORN GENUS PACHYTERIA

DESCRIBED BY

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In the collection of Coleoptera, left behind by the late H. W. Bates and now in the possession of Mr. René Oberthür, the following species of *Pachyteria* were represented: *calumniata* Rits. (= *fasciata* Thoms. nec Fabr.), *ruficollis* Waterh. (= *collaris* Har.), *javana* Bates (= *punctipennis* Rits.), *affinis* Rits., *Pryeri* Rits. and, finally, an undescribed species from Borneo, which will be described in this Note.

The specimen of *Pachyteria Pryeri* Rits., a female originating, like the type-specimen, from North Borneo [1]), was labelled „*basalis* Waterh.", but this species belongs, according to the description of the apical ventral segments, to the group of *Pachyteria rugosicollis* Rits., *Hageni* Rits. and *similis* Rits. [2]), having in the

♂: the 5th ventral segment broadly emarginate, the 6th very deeply emarginate, the sides of the emargination parallel, — and in the

♀: the 5th ventral segment notched on each side.

In Mr. Bates' specimen, which, as is said, belongs to

1) See: Notes from the Leyden Museum, X (1888), p. 183.

2) Most probably also *speciosa* Pasc. (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 519 pl. 35, fig. 5).

the female sex, the hind margin of the 5th ventral segment is, however, faintly and broadly emarginate.

The new species from Borneo, alluded to above and which I propose to call

*Pachyteria Batesi*,

is represented by a single female specimen and belongs to the group of *basalis* Waterh. (= *polychroma* Har.), *rugosicollis* Rits. etc. It strongly resembles *Pachyteria Hageni* Rits. from East Sumatra, but is at once distinguished from that species by its narrower shape and more slender antennae, whereas moreover a slight difference exists in the distribution of the colors on the antennae.

Length from the front margin of the inter-antennary ridge to the apex of the elytra 27 mm.; length of the elytra 20 mm., breadth at the shoulders 8 mm.; breadth across the thorax from point to point of the lateral tubercles 6 mm.

Nearly glabrous. Head dark bronze green, with an ill-defined red spot on the middle of the face and on the vertex, the sides of the labrum brown, the mandibles black; the face and inter-antennary ridge, as well as the under surface, covered with a minute pale pubescence. The four basal joints of the antennae and the base of the 5th on the inside black, the 4th joint however with a yellowish spot at the tip on the outside; the remainder part of the 5th joint and the 6th—11th joints yellow, the 3rd and 4th joints are covered with a black velvety pubescence. The prothorax dull red, the middle portion of the underside, which is covered with a pale pubescence, greenish black. The scutellum covered with a black pubescence except on the dark brown tip. The basal half of the elytra pale yellowish, the rest dark bronze green; the line of demarkation between these two colors is slightly curved backwards. Body beneath greenish black, the legs black with the exception of the posterior tibiae which are dark

brown along the middle, whereas moreover the anterior femora have a reddish brown stripe on their under surface near the base; the inner margin of the anterior tibiae is clothed with a luteous pubescence, which is also the case in *Hageni*.

Head coarsely punctured on the vertex and behind the eyes, finely on the cheeks and base of mandibles, very densely on the face and inter-antennary ridge. The frontal groove is deep and extends from between the upper lobes of the eyes down to the base of the clypeus which is indicated by a well-defined transverse groove; the clypeus itself is flat and provided at its base with a few indistinct transverse wrinkles and along its middle with an impressed line. The antennae are considerably more slender and elongate than in *Hageni*; the scape is short, rugose and provided with a smooth keel along the frontside; the 3rd joint is nearly as long as the two following joints taken together, the 4th a little shorter than the 5th, this and the two following equal in size, the 8th—10th slightly decreasing, the apical one distinctly longer.

Prothorax slightly longer than broad at the base, the sides provided with a small tubercle, the anterior and posterior margin strongly turned upwards; transversely wrinkled on the upper surface and sides; on the disk these wrinkles are irregularly confluent, so as to form small smooth spaces; the intervals are provided with large punctures. The scutellum is somewhat elongate triangular, with slightly convex sides, the tip is smooth.

The elytra taper gradually towards the end, the apices are obliquely truncate with rounded angles; each elytron with two faint longitudinal lines on the yellow portion which is less strongly punctured as in *Hageni*; the green posterior portion finely and very densely punctured on the outer half, so as to make it here opaque, much more distantly punctured and shining along the suture; the opaque streak densely covered with a short black pubescence.

The under surface of the prothorax is finely wrinkled in a transverse direction, and covered like the head behind the mouth and the mesosternum with a pale pubescence; the middle of the metasternum is glabrous and provided with a few punctures and a fine raised longitudinal line; the sides have a black pubescence in the middle, a greyish one on the front- and hindmargin. The abdominal segments are sparingly punctured and provided on each side with a transverse spot of a dense greyish pile, the 5th segment notched on each side behind.

The intercoxal part of the pro- and mesosternum formed as in the majority of the species (no tubercle with V-shaped recess).

The middle and hind femora are rugosely punctured, the anterior femora very finely.

*Hab.* Borneo. — A single female specimen in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

CORRECTION. The type-specimen of *Pachyteria Pasteuri* Rits. from Nias is not a male, as is erroneously indicated on page 213 of Vol. XIV of the »Notes", but a female.

Leyden Museum, June 1892.